

BROWNLOW'S WEEKLY WHIG.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

TERMS:—TWO DOLLARS, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXIII.

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W. G. BROWNLOW.

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1st Square	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$12.00	\$16.00	\$20.00	\$24.00	\$28.00	\$32.00	\$36.00	\$40.00	\$44.00	\$48.00
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3d Square	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00
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Call on persons to become candidates will be inserted as other advertisements, to be paid for invariably in advance.
All advertisements on which the number of insertions is not marked, will be published till paid, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements will be considered due when inserted, except those with whom we keep regular accounts.
No advertisement from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by a remittance, except in cases where the advertiser is known to be prompt.

Brownlow's Whig,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.:
Saturday Morning, August 10, 1861.

Forming a Union Church.

A gentleman of character and influence, suggests, that portions of us, belonging to different denominations, and even to no sect, organize a new congregation for religious worship, and that we employ some man of talents and piety to preach to us, irrespective of Creeds or Confessions of Faith. We like this idea, and bring it before our readers as a well-timed suggestion. We want some man to instruct us all in the Common Gospel of God our Savior—who will not mix up the sacred truths of Holy Writ, with the abominable heresy of Secession—who will refrain from denouncing one party in his congregation as traitors to their country and their God—and who will not attack private families in public prayers. We have among hands, brought disgrace upon the Church, destroyed confidence in the Ministry—disrupted our congregations—and broken up the social and religious ties that formerly bound us together. It is useless for us to meet in our Churches on the Sabbath—put on long pious faces—offer up long prayers, hand round the bread and wine—and then pass out in society and vilify each other as a set of pick-pockets, liars, and traitors, and keep up this holy and patriotic warfare, until we meet again the next Sabbath. The fool, the way-laying man, and the untutored African can see that we are as wicked as Hell, and on the highroad to the Devil! Let us break up our hypocritical organizations called Churches, and out of a half dozen of them make up one new one, whose Pastor and members, shall neither preach exhort, or pray anything connected with party politics.

Raising Lincoln's Blockade.

We are informed that one of the Pastors of our city, actually appointed a prayer meeting last Sabbath night, to especially pray for the raising of the Blockade, and that he called on God, in fervent prayer, to strike Lincoln's ships with lightning, and scatter them to the four winds of heaven! The idea of a Secession Preacher, heaving and setting at a throne of Grace, like a Ram at a gate-post, asking God to raise Lincoln's Blockade, is a bright idea, and a rich conception, in our judgment. That churches throughout the country have become demoralized—that Preachers have prostituted themselves, in connection with Secession, is as plain as the nose on a man's face, but it does not yet appear that the Almighty has raised himself up with any such scenes. And when he shall get among the ships of Lincoln, or Davis, or the demoralized sailors on board, in the Southern ports, and on the high seas, and take sides in the wicked, disgraceful, and uncalculated-for war now being waged, in answer to the prayers of the fanatics on either side, it will be time for all conservative men, to look out for some other object of worship!

North Carolina Patriots.

The Secession patriots of Murphy, N. C., have had a Patrol appointed at their late Court, to take into consideration the interests of the Southern Confederacy. They have, in the discharge of their high and responsible duties, resolved that our paper is an incendiary sheet, and must not circulate in the vicinity. Two of them own slaves and they were in favor of the paper, but three who owned no negroes, were against the paper.—R. B. Harper and J. W. Patton own no negroes, but D. F. Ransom holds some, while they are under a mortgage, and can't be reached. These three last named scavengers were found out against the paper!

News From Missouri.

The Union convention at Jefferson City, on the 1st inst., deposed Gov. Jackson, and elected H. R. Gammas to fill the vacancy, by a majority of 68 votes. W. P. A. it was elected Lieutenant Governor, 61 of a majority, and they were inaugurated on the next day, when the Convention adjourned.
Later advices from that State, show that Gen. Farnsworth is moving upon Gen. Pillow's division, with a large force. A serious engagement may therefore be expected in that quarter, at no distant day.

Death of an Editor.

Among the killed near Manassas, we notice the name of GEORGE T. STOVALL, editor of the Rome Georgia Southerner. Never having said a word of harm against Mr. S. in his lifetime, we are too generous to do so, now that he is no more. He wrote and published some abusive things of us, in his paper, characterizing us as a submissionist, a Lincolnite, and a traitor to the South. It is charitable to suppose he believed what he said. He went to Manassas in search of his rights—we stayed at home because we believed that we had lost no rights.

Decapitated Generals.

General Patterson and Cadwallader have both been permitted to retire to the shades of private life. They ought never to have been placed in command. They were both supporters of Breckenridge and Lane, in the late Presidential election. They were into the plans of that Disunion party, and have doubtless sympathized with them all the time. Butler was in the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, and acted with the severe Disunion party, side by side with Cushing. Such men ought never to head an army to defend the Union and the Constitution!

Brownlow Preparing to Run!

It is rumored all over this county,—and may have gone to other counties,—that we have made preparations to run! A wife in bad health, under the advice of her Physician, has gone to the Yellow Springs in Blount County, but we are at home with five small children, taking care of them. And at home, in Knoxville, we intend to stay, unless we are sent off to prison by the authorities of the Southern Confederacy!

Gen. Patterson Again.

The following dispatch, from the Richmond Whig, we have no doubt is true, and if so, it presents the case of Patterson in a most unfavorable light among Military men. It sets forth nothing more than we were prepared for:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Official dispatches will be published, which will show that the entire blame for the Federal disasters at Bull Run were in consequence of Gen. Patterson's disobedience to orders. The positive orders were first to engage Gen. Johnston; and that being impossible, he was then ordered to get between Gen. Johnston's forces and Manassas; if both were impossible, he was then directed to harass Johnston's rear; and finally, in that, he was ordered to repair to Washington and form a junction with Gen. McDowell about the point of time that Johnston joined Beauregard at Manassas.

Perilous Condition of Wise.

The following from the Lynchburg Republican, shows that Governor General Wise is in a tight place. We have seen a confirmation of the same, in other papers:

THE NEXT AFTER GO. WISE.—Gentlemen who arrived here, yesterday on the Western train, from the direction of the Kanawha Valley, represent that there is great danger of Gen. Wise's command being cut off. Gen. Wise, the leader of the Federal forces from the Kanawha Valley, was closely pursuing him in his retreat, while it is said that Gen. Rosecrank's command was in motion for the purpose of falling upon him in front. The reports however lack confirmation, and we are not disposed to believe them, for we think Gen. Wise too shrewd a man to be caught in such a trap.

Southern Bank Convention.

We notice that the Bank Convention which assembled at Richmond a few days ago, and adjourned on the 26th ult., after expressing an opinion in favor of the Confederate Government issuing \$100,000,000 in Treasury Notes, in addition to the amount already authorized. Fives, Tens, and Twenties, not to bear interest, but to circulate as currency; other denominations to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent.

We presume the Banks will all take them, and if so, they will be able to give them a circulation. We have no doubt but their Congress will act upon this recommendation, and as little doubt that their Congress requested them to give this advice. The Congress is composed of a set of Southern Loco-foco Street Constructionists, who have got into office by making war upon a United States Bank, and a National Paper Currency, and these want an excuse for flooding the country with a paper currency, based alone upon Government credit!

The company of Capt. McFARLAND, from Lauderdale county, Alabama, lost ten killed and twenty-three wounded in the battle at Manassas. This is the Company that fired into the Union meeting at Strawberry Plains. We take the statement from the Tusculum North Alabama.

East Tennessee Convention Election.

At the Greenville Convention, on the 26th day of June last, the following Resolutions, among others, were adopted:

"We do further resolve that an election be held in all the counties of East Tennessee, and in such other counties in Middle Tennessee, adjacent thereto, as may desire to co-operate with us, for the choice of Delegates to represent them in a General Convention, to be held in the town of Kingston at such time as the President of this Convention, or, in case of his absence or inability, any one of the Vice Presidents, or in like case with them, the Secretary of this Convention may designate; and the officer so designating the day for the assembling of said Convention, shall also fix the time for holding said election herein provided for, and give reasonable notice thereof.

"5th. In order to carry out the foregoing resolution, the Sheriffs of the different counties are hereby requested to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be so held, in the usual manner and at the usual places of voting, as prescribed by law; and in the event the Sheriff of any county should fail or refuse to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be done, the Coroner of such county is requested to do so; and should such Coroner fail or refuse, then any constable of such county is hereby authorized to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be done. And if in any county none of the above named officers will hold said election, then any Justice of the Peace, or freeholder in such county is authorized to hold the same or cause it to be done. The officer or other person holding said election shall certify the result to the President of this Convention or to such officer as may have directed the same to be held, at as early a day thereafter as practicable; and the officer to whom said returns may be made, shall open and compare the polls and issue certificates to the Delegates elected.

"6th. That in said Convention, the several counties shall be represented as follows:—The county of Knox shall elect three Delegates, the counties of Greene, Washington, and Jefferson two delegates each, and the remaining counties shall each elect one Delegate."

In obedience to said Resolutions, I do hereby designate Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1861, as the time of holding an election for delegates to a Convention to be held at Kingston, and request that the election be held by the persons and in the mode provided for in said Resolutions. Notice will hereafter be given of the time for assembling of said Convention. In the meantime, should anything occur to render more speedy action necessary, it will be remembered that the Greenville Convention authorized the Committee of Thirty-one to act, and they can be assembled at the call of their Chairman.

THOS. A. R. NELSON,

President of the Greenville Convention.
Knoxville, 10th July, 1861.

Keep it Before the People.

Keep it before the people, That the Secessionists of Knoxville, actually forged the name of Gov. Johnson, and carried on a correspondence with Amos Lawrence, of Boston, with a view first to destroy Johnson's character, and to have him assassinated, and next, to steal money upon the credit of Johnson's name and political position, from a Northern capitalist.

Keep it before the People, That the forgery is traced to this town, and is known to have been perpetrated here, and the fact, as well as the author of the forgery, are alike known, and can be proven by Secession authority, of respectability.

Keep it before the People, That the letter containing one thousand dollars, inclosed to Johnson here, in answer to this vile forgery of his name, was handed out of the Post office here, to the forger, or his representative, and that the letters in reply, were mailed here, upon which Johnson's frank was forged, and although this has been charged, time and again, in this paper, no one has dared to deny it!

Keep it before the People, That Gov. Harris was furnished with this forger's letters drawn from Lawrence, and with the check for one thousand dollars, and he gave out copies of them to the prejudice of Johnson; and while he knows them to have been obtained by forgery and theft, he refuses to tell who his villainous Knoxville correspondent is, or to say or publish one word that will go to do an act of Justice to Johnson.

Keep it before the People, That all concerned in this dark, damning, and most infamous transaction, should be held up to public gaze, as objects for the scorn, contempt, and hatred of all honest men, of all parties, in all time to come!

Keep it before the people, That Johnson has procured from Lawrence, the original forged letters, written and mailed in Knoxville—that he recognizes the hand-writing, and will, in due time expose the forger.

Our Knox County Subscribers.

As a matter of accommodation all round, we will take wheat from subscribers in this county, delivered at McClanahan's Mill, near us, and we will allow one DOLLAR PER bushel, for a good article. Others who may prefer it, can pay in fire wood, especially those who live convenient to town. We desire to accommodate ourselves to the times, and to live and let live.

To the People of East Tennessee.

In assuming command of the Military forces of this division, I cannot forbear an earnest appeal to all who have preferred the old Union, no longer to resist the recent decisions at the ballot-box, by overwhelming majorities of the people of Tennessee. The Military authorities are not here to offend or injure the people, but to insure peace to their homes, by repelling invasion and preventing the introduction of the horrors of civil war. Treason to the State cannot, will not be tolerated. But perfect freedom of the ballot-box has and will be accorded, and no man's rights, property, or privileges, shall be disturbed. All who desire peace, can have peace, by quietly and harmoniously pursuing their lawful avocations. But Tennessee having taken her stand with her sister States of the South, her honor and safety require that no aid shall be given within her borders to the army of the tyrant Lincoln.

We have asked of the North a recognition of our political equality, and have been refused. We have asked for terms merely, under which we could enjoy a sense of safety to our property and time honored institutions, but in vain. Under such circumstances the States of the South resolved to submit no longer to the long repeated and veracious intermeddlings with our rights. The North were deaf to justice, because they believed they had the power to crush us if we rebelled. With terrific threats they moved great armies upon us. Those armies have been driven back, with havoc and consternation.

Heaven has smiled upon the South, blessing her with rich harvests and heroic sons. The North is already shaken as with a palay—her late arrogant soldiers filled with apprehension—her late boasted revenues dwindled to a stern necessity for direct taxation. Can there be recent sons of Tennessee who would strike at their brothers, while thus struggling for Southern honor and independence? Or who would invite the enemy over the border, to inaugurate war and desolation amid our own fair fields? There can be but few such. If any, it were better for their memory had they perished before such dishonor. Let not the Union men of the late contest at the ballot-box, among whom I personally know so many to be patriotic and true men, be carried along by excitement or passion into so deplorable an extreme. Though differing upon the late political questions, we are all Tennesseans. For the honor and glory of Tennessee, let us be, as heretofore, shoulder to shoulder in battle; or peacefully at home, not sorrowing when victory perches on the standards of Tennessee regiments.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
Brig. Gen'l. Com'dg.

Will Anybody Explain?

A lengthy dispatch appeared in the Register, August 1st., commencing in these words:—

LYNCHBURG, July 31.

Our readers from Manassas state that our troops have moved forward to their former positions.

This is ten days after the battle. The point upon which the reflecting reader would ask to be informed is this: If the division of troops named had not fallen back, how could they "move forward to their former positions?"

BISHOP SOULE.—This venerable man of God, resides near Nashville, where he has a quiet, rural home. He was 80 years of age, the first day of this month. He visits Nashville once a week, and occasionally preaches a sermon. He has been a Methodist Traveling Preacher for more than 60 years. We heard him first in Abingdon, Va., in October, 1726, say 35 years ago. He was a giant in the pulpit, and Lord Wellington was never a more dignified or Military-looking man. It is said that both his mind and heart, are still undimmed by the frosts and sunshine of four score years.

We are requested to announce JAMES A. DOUGLASS, as a candidate to represent Anderson County in the East Tennessee Convention, to be held at Kingston, as per action of the late Greenville Convention. The election will take place on Saturday, August 31st, 1861.

"Incendiary Language."

Dr. G. M. C. Todd was brought before Alderman Saxony, yesterday, charged with "using incendiary language." Dr. Todd is a half brother of Mrs. Abe Lincoln, and was born and educated in Lexington, Ky. He stated that he has been residing in Mexico, which country he left several months ago for the purpose of joining the Confederate Army, and that he had been promised a commission as Assistant Surgeon by Hon. Mr. Wigfall, of Texas. The investigation showed that, on Monday, Dr. Todd, while in the St. Charles bar-room, was accosted by the inquiry, "are you Mrs. Lincoln's brother?" He responded in the affirmative, and the interrogator replied that he believed him to be an importer. Soon after, he was invited by a gentleman present to join him in a drink, and while thus engaged, he remarked that "Jeff Davis and Wigfall" had treated him d-d rascally, or were d-d rascals, meaning (as he explained) that one or both had deluded him with promises of a commission which had not been fulfilled. Several bystanders, upon hearing this language, took Dr. Todd into custody, and conveyed him to the "lock up." He declared to them that if he used this language in the heat of excitement, he did not know it, and was sorry for it. Several witnesses were introduced to prove that Dr. Todd, during a sojourn of several weeks, in Richmond, had expressed himself favorably to the South, and that he had no cause to question his loyalty. Alderman Saxony promptly discharged the accused.

Printing One Thousand Years Ago.

An extraordinary discovery of a press in India. When Warren Hastings was Governor General of India he observed that in the district of Benares, a little below the surface of the earth, is to be found a stratum of fibrous waddy substance, of various thickness, in horizontal layers. Major Roebuck informed of this, went out to a place where an excavation had been made, displaying the singular phenomena. In digging somewhat deeper for the purpose of further research, they laid open a vault which on examination proved to be of considerable dimensions, and to their astonishment, they found a kind of printing press set up in the vault, and on it movable types, placed as if ready for printing. Every inquiry was set on foot to ascertain the probable period at which such an instrument could possibly have been placed there; for it was evidently not of modern origin, and from what the Major could collect, it appeared that the press had remained there in the state in which it was found for at least one thousand years. We believe the worthy Major on his return to England, presented one of the learned associations with a memoir containing many curious speculations on the subject. Paper we know to have been manufactured in the East many centuries before we had any knowledge of it, and we have many reasons to think that the Chinese were acquainted with the mode of printing they now employ, many years before Faust and Gutenberg invented it in Europe. It certainly does no credit to the inventive genius of the Romans to know that, while they approached so near as to engrave in a style not to be equalled in the present age on gems and stones, and of course the taking of impressions of them, they should have remained ignorant of the art which has bestowed so many blessings on mankind.

SUNDAY A DAY OF BATTLE.—The great battle of Barmen was fought on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471. The battle of Vail, or Laffield, near Maestricht, was fought on Sunday, the 2d of July, 1757. The Peninsula was fruitful in Sunday fighting. The second battle in Portugal, that in Finiers, was fought on Sunday, 31st of August, 1803. The battle of Fuentes d'Onor was gained on Sunday, 5th of May, 1811. On Sunday evening, 16th of January, 1812, Lord Wellington issued the brief but determined order that "Quintad Roborice must be carried by assault this evening at 7 o'clock." The battle of Orthes was fought on Sunday, the 27th of February, 1814, and that of Toulouse, the last general action of the Peninsula war, occurred on Sunday, the 18th of June, 1815. The second Burmese war afforded two examples—Kasser Sunday, the 11th of April, 1855, the attack on the lines of defence at Rangoon, and the attack and capture of Pegu, on Sunday, the 21st of November, 1852. The victory of Iloeremann was achieved on Sunday, the 5th of November, 1854; and, to crown the whole, it was on Sunday, the 10th of May, 1867, that the terrible Indian mutiny broke out at Meerut.

DON'T CONFUSE THE NAMES.—The Fairfax Station is often confounded with Fairfax Court House. The former is situated on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, eighteen miles from Alexandria, and the Court House or county seat of Fairfax county, is a village about fourteen miles from Alexandria, on the wagon road leading to Warrenton. And the same may be said of Manassas Junction and Manassas Gap. The latter place is where our soldiers are encamped, and is about 26 miles from Alexandria. The Gap is in the valley of Virginia, running through the Blue Ridge mountains, and about 60 miles from the Junction.—Richmond Enquirer.

HUNTSVILLE CANNON.—A few days ago, we were shown by Mr. James Crawford, at the Huntsville Machine Shop of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, three beautiful iron cannons, which were cast in our city at the foundry of our enterprising fellow-citizen, J. R. Young & Co., and bored out and finished at the Machine Shop under Mr. Crawford's directions. The bores are as smooth as a musket bore and the cannon are, in all respects, as handsome as any we ever saw.—The gun carriages, also, will be made at the Machine Shop.—Huntsville (Ala.) Dem., 17th.

RELICS.—In excavating the trenches at Yorktown the soldiers found an old magazine, the wooden walls entirely decayed, and within it a number of nine inch shells, the fuses rotted off, but charged with buckshot and with powder which is still alive and mischievous. The shells are of the description used in the last war with Great Britain, none of that calibre being known in the revolution. One of them was sent to Richmond for the inspection of President Davis.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—The Prince Imperial of France, five years old, has been promoted to the rank of Corporal of the eighth squad of the first battalion of the 1st Regiment of Grenadiers. He is inscribed in the regimental list as Eugene Louis Joseph Napoleon. The little Prince, it seems, is allowed to perform his regimental duties by deputy. The deputy, one Corporal Magarita, deserted a few days ago, with some of the regimental money in his possession, and has since been apprehended and sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labor.

WONDERFUL PROSPERITY is a much greater drain upon our energies than the most severe adversity; there is no spring, no elasticity; it is like walking through life on a Turkey carpet.

PAUQUENOT, through the ground of misery, cuts a river of patience, where the mind swims in boats of tranquility along the stream of life, until she arrives at the haven of death, where all streams meet.